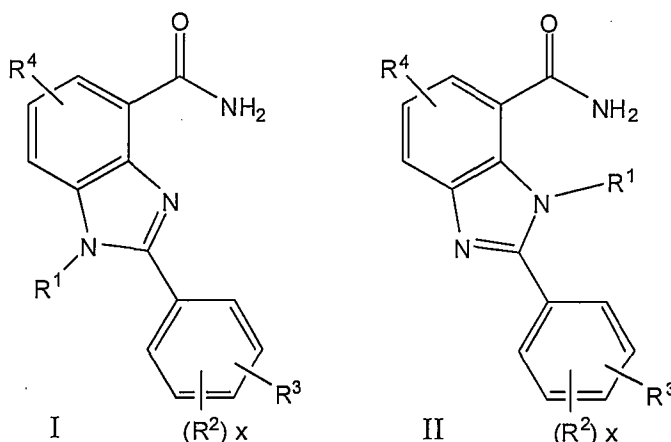


## LISTING OF THE CLAIMS

1. (Currently amended). A compound of the formula I or II



in which

R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, or branched or unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, it also being possible for one C atom of the alkyl radical to carry OR<sup>11</sup> or a group R<sup>5</sup>, where R<sup>11</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl, and

R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, CF<sub>3</sub>, nitro, NHCOR<sup>21</sup>, NR<sup>22</sup>R<sup>23</sup>, OH, O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylphenyl, NH<sub>2</sub>, or phenyl, it also being possible for the phenyl rings to be substituted by at most two radicals R<sup>24</sup>, and R<sup>21</sup> and R<sup>22</sup> independently of one another are hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub> alkyl 1, and R<sup>23</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, or phenyl and R<sup>24</sup> is OH, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, CF<sub>3</sub>, nitro or NH<sub>2</sub>, and

X may be 0, 1 or 2 and

R<sup>3</sup> is [[or R<sup>3</sup> is]] -D-(F<sup>1</sup>)<sub>p</sub>-(E)<sub>q</sub>-(F<sup>2</sup>)<sub>r</sub>-G, where p, q and r may not simultaneously be 0, or R<sup>3</sup> is -E-(D)<sub>u</sub>-(F<sup>2</sup>)<sub>s</sub>-(G)<sub>v</sub>, it also being possible for the radical E to be substituted by one or two radicals A, and if v = 0, E is imidazole, pyrrole, pyridine, pyrimidine, piperazine, pyrazine, pyrrolidine or piperidine, or R<sup>3</sup> is B and

R<sup>4</sup> is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, branched or unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, OH, nitro, CF<sub>3</sub>, CN, NR<sup>41</sup>R<sup>42</sup>, NH-CO-R<sup>43</sup>, or O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, where R<sup>41</sup> and R<sup>42</sup> independently of one another are hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl and

R<sup>43</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylphenyl or phenyl, and

D is S or O

E is phenyl, imidazole, pyrrole, thiophene, pyridine, pyrimidine, piperazine, pyrazine, furan, thiazole, isoxazole, pyrrolidine, piperidine, or trihydroazepine, and

F<sup>1</sup> is a chain of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, it also being possible for one carbon atom of the chain to carry an OH or O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl group and

F<sup>2</sup> is a chain of 1 to 8 carbon atoms, it also being possible for one carbon atom of the chain to carry an OH or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl group and

p may be 0 or 1

q may be 0 or 1, and

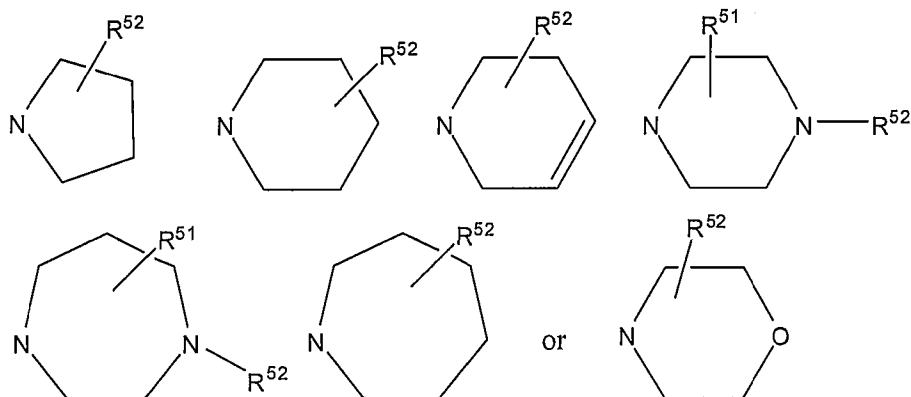
r may be 0 or 1 and

s may be 0 or 1

u may be 0 or 1

v may be 0 or 1

G may be NR<sup>51</sup>R<sup>52</sup> or

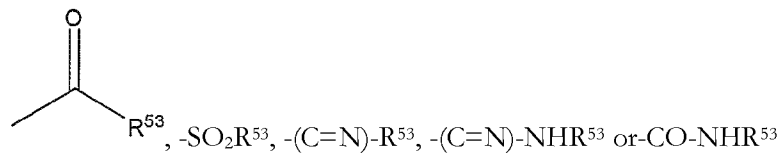


where

R<sup>51</sup> is hydrogen or branched or unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, or (CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>t</sub>-K

and

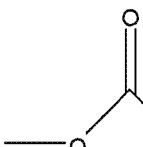
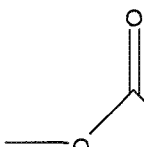
R<sup>52</sup> is hydrogen, branched or unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, phenyl,



in which

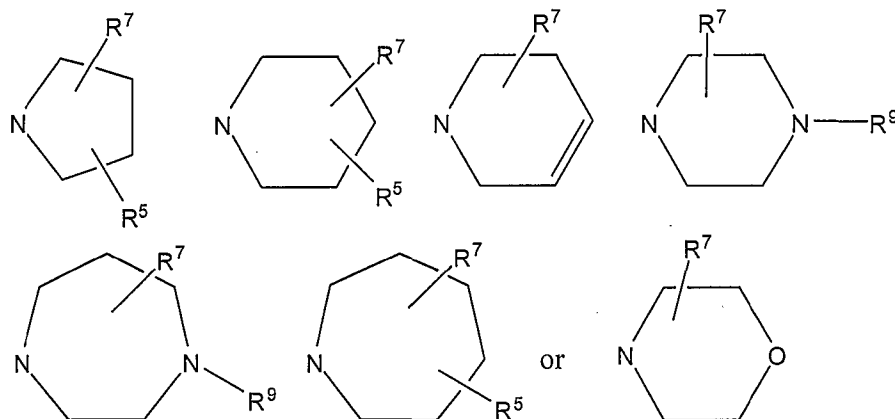
R<sup>53</sup> may be branched or unbranched O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, phenyl, or branched or unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylphenyl, where in the case of R<sup>52</sup> and R<sup>53</sup>, independently of one another, one hydrogen of the C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl radical may be replaced by one of the following radicals: OH, O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cycloheptyl, naphthyl or phenyl, it also being possible for the carbocycles of the radicals R<sup>52</sup> and R<sup>53</sup> independently of one another to carry one or two of the following

radicals: branched or unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, branched or unbranched O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, OH, F, Cl, Br, I, CF<sub>3</sub>, NO<sub>2</sub>, NH<sub>2</sub>, COOH, COOC<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylamino, CCl<sub>3</sub>, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-di-alkylamino, SO<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, SO<sub>2</sub>phenyl, CONH<sub>2</sub>, CONH-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, CONHphenyl, CONH-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylphenyl, NHSO<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl,

NHSO<sub>2</sub>phenyl, S-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, , , CHO, -CH<sub>2</sub>-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -CH<sub>2</sub>O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylphenyl, -CH<sub>2</sub>OH, -SO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, -SO-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylphenyl, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH<sub>2</sub>, -SO<sub>2</sub>NH-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl,

or two radicals form a bridge -O-(CH)<sub>1,2</sub>-O-,

B may be



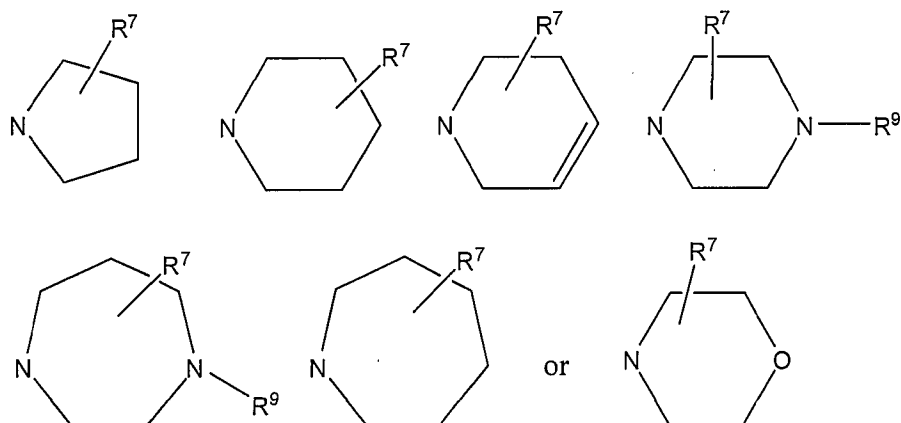
and

A may be hydrogen, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine, CF<sub>3</sub>, nitro, OH, O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylphenyl, NH<sub>2</sub>, branched or unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, CN or NH-CO-R<sup>33</sup> where R<sup>33</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, and

T is 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4 and

K is a phenyl, which may carry at most two ~~substituents~~ radicals on the ring, ~~comprising~~ NR<sup>k1</sup>R<sup>k2</sup> wherein R<sup>k1</sup> and R<sup>k2</sup> are as defined for R<sup>41</sup> and R<sup>42</sup> respectively, NH-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylphenyl, pyrrolidine, piperidine, 1, 2, 5, 6-tetrahydropyridine, morpholine, trihydroazepine, piperazine, which may also be substituted by an C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl radical, or homopiperazine, which may also be substituted by an C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl radical, and

R<sup>5</sup> may be hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, or NR<sup>7</sup>R<sup>9</sup> and



and

$R^7$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylphenyl or phenyl, it also being possible for the rings to be substituted by up to two radicals  $R^{71}$ , and

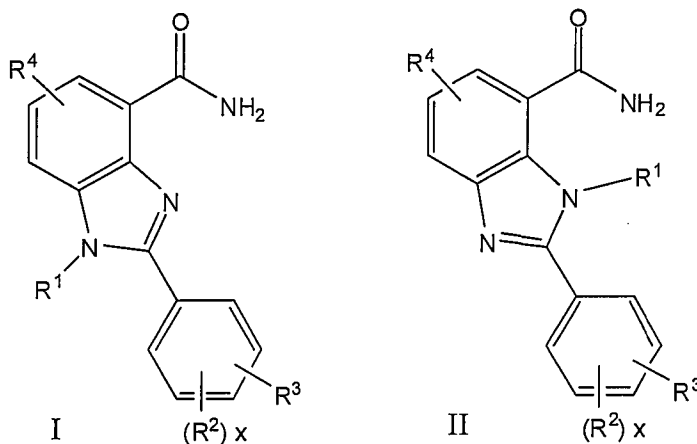
$R^{71}$  is OH,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine,  $CF_3$ , nitro, or  $NH_2$ , and

$R^8$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, phenyl, or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylphenyl, it also being possible for the ring to be substituted by up to two radicals  $R^{81}$  and

$R^{81}$  is OH,  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, chlorine, bromine, iodine, fluorine,  $CF_3$ , nitro, or  $NH_2$  and

$R^9$  is hydrogen,  $COCH_3$ ,  $CO$ -O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $COCF_3$ , branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, it being possible for one or two hydrogens of the  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl radical to be replaced in each case by one of the following radicals: OH, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and phenyl, and for the phenyl ring also to carry one or two of the following radicals: iodine, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched [[and]] or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, nitro, amino,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylamino,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -dialkylamino, OH, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, CN,  $CF_3$ , or  $SO_2$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, or a tautomeric form, a possible enantiomeric or diastereomeric form, a prodrug or pharmacologically tolerated salt thereof.

2. (Currently amended). A compound of the formula I or II



in which

R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, or branched or unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, it also being possible for one C atom of the alkyl radical to carry OR<sup>11</sup> or a group R<sup>5</sup>, where

R<sup>11</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, and

R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, branched or unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, nitro, CF<sub>3</sub>, CN, NR<sup>21</sup>R<sup>22</sup>, NH-CO-R<sup>23</sup>, or OR<sup>21</sup>, where

R<sup>21</sup> and R<sup>22</sup> are, independently of one another, hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, and

R<sup>23</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, ~~OH or O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl~~ and

R<sup>3</sup> is O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>o</sub>-(CHR<sup>31</sup>)<sub>m</sub>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-R<sup>5</sup> where

R<sup>31</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, OH or O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl,

m, o are, independently of one another, 0, 1 or 2, and

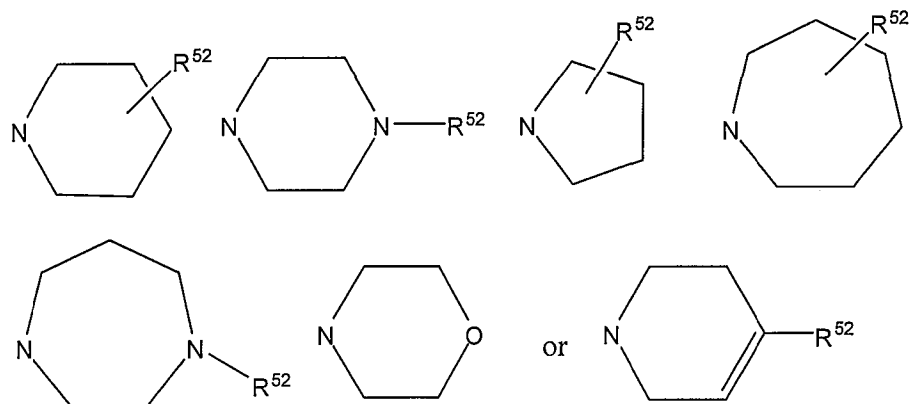
n is 1, 2, 3 or 4 and

R<sup>4</sup> is hydrogen, branched or unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, nitro, cyano, NR<sup>41</sup>R<sup>42</sup>, NH-CO-R<sup>43</sup>, or OR<sup>41</sup>, where

R<sup>41</sup> and R<sup>42</sup> are, independently of one another, hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, and

R<sup>43</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or phenyl, and

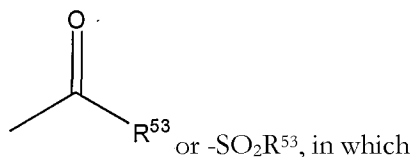
R<sup>5</sup> is NR<sup>51</sup>R<sup>52</sup> or one of the following radicals



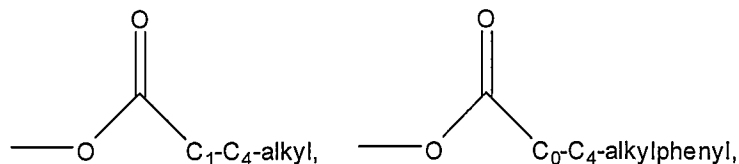
where

$R^{51}$  is hydrogen or branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, and

$R^{52}$  is hydrogen, or branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, phenyl,



$R^{53}$  is branched or unbranched  $O$ - $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, phenyl, or branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylphenyl, where one hydrogen in the  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl radical in  $R^{52}$  and  $R^{53}$  are, independently of one another, optionally replaced by one of the following radicals: OH,  $O$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, cyclohexyl, cyclopentyl, tetrahydronaphthyl, cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cycloheptyl, naphthyl [[and]] or phenyl, where the carbocycles of the  $R^{52}$  and  $R^{53}$  radicals may also, independently of one another, carry one or two of the following radicals: branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, branched or unbranched  $O$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, OH, F, Cl, Br, I,  $CF_3$ ,  $NO_2$ ,  $NH_2$ , CN,  $COOH$ ,  $COO$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ alkylamino,  $-CCl_3$ ,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -di-alkylamino,  $SO_2$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $SO_2$ phenyl,  $CONH_2$ ,  $CONH$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $CONH$ phenyl,  $CONH$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl-phenyl,  $NHSO_2$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $NHSO_2$ phenyl,  $S$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,

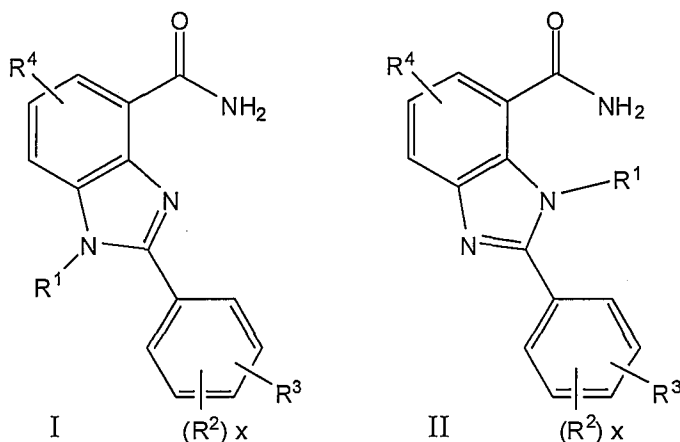


CHO,  $CH_2$ - $O$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, -

$CH_2OC_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl-phenyl,  $-CH_2OH$ ,  $-SO$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl,  $-SO$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl-phenyl,  $-SO_2NH_2$ ,  $-SO_2NH$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or two radicals form a bridge  $-O-(CH)_{1,2}-O-$ ,

or a tautomer form, a possible enantiomeric or diastereomeric form, a prodrug or pharmacologically tolerated salt thereof.

3. (Currently amended). A compound of the formula I or II



in which

R<sup>1</sup> is hydrogen, or branched or unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, it also being possible for one C atom of the alkyl radical to carry OR<sup>11</sup> or a group R<sup>5</sup>, where

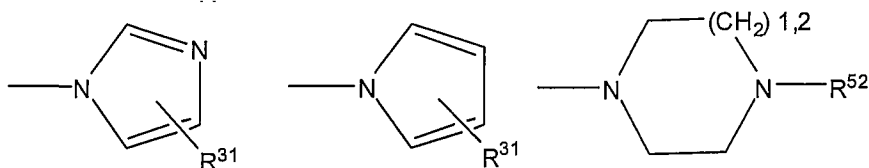
R<sup>11</sup> is hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, and

R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, branched or unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, nitro, CF<sub>3</sub>, CN, NR<sup>21</sup>R<sup>22</sup>, NH-CO-R<sup>23</sup>, or OR<sup>21</sup>, where

R<sup>21</sup> and R<sup>22</sup> are, independently of one another, hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, and

R<sup>23</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or phenyl, and

R<sup>3</sup> is



and

R<sup>31</sup> is hydrogen, CHO or -O-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>o</sub>-(CHR<sup>32</sup>)<sub>m</sub>-(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>-R<sup>5</sup> where

R<sup>32</sup> is hydrogen, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, OH or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl,

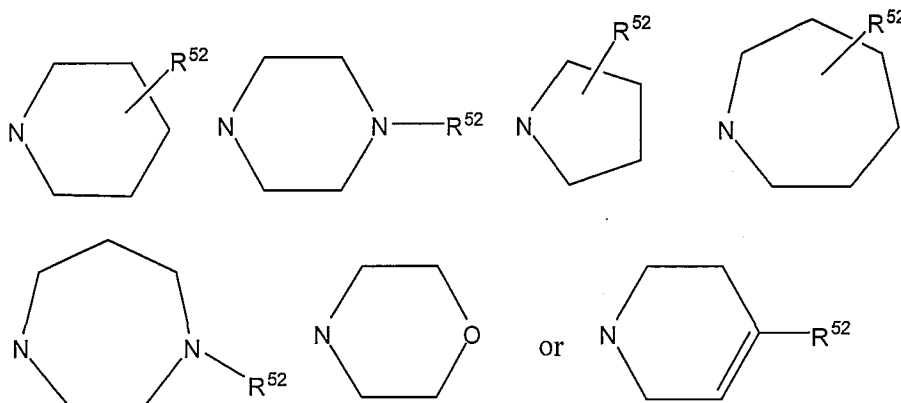
m, o independently of one another are 0, 1 or 2 and n is 1, 2, 3 or 4, and

R<sup>4</sup> is hydrogen, or branched or unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, chlorine, bromine, fluorine, nitro, cyano, NR<sup>41</sup>R<sup>42</sup>, NH-CO-R<sup>43</sup>, or OR<sup>41</sup>, where

R<sup>41</sup> and R<sup>42</sup> are, independently of one another, hydrogen or C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl and

R<sup>43</sup> is C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl or phenyl, and

R<sup>5</sup> is NR<sup>51</sup>R<sup>52</sup> or one of the radicals below



where

R<sup>51</sup> is hydrogen or branched or unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, and

R<sup>52</sup> is hydrogen, COCH<sub>3</sub>, CO-O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, COCF<sub>3</sub>, branched or unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, it being possible for one hydrogen of the C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl radical to be replaced by one of the following radicals: OH, O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl or phenyl and for the phenyl ring also to carry one or two of the following radicals: chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched or unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, nitro, amino, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkylamino, C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-dialkylamino, OH, O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, CN, or SO<sub>2</sub>-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl, or a tautomeric form, or a possible enantiomeric or diastereomeric form, or a prodrug or pharmacologically tolerated salt thereof.

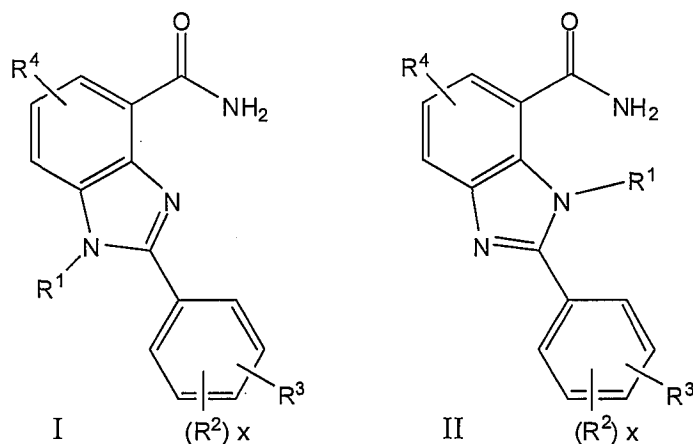
4. (Currently amended). A compound as claimed in claims 1, 2 or 3 where R<sup>2</sup> is in position 3 and R<sup>3</sup> is in position 4 or R<sup>2</sup> is in position 4 and R<sup>3</sup> is in position 3 relative to the benzimidazole ring.

5. (Currently amended). A compound as claimed in claims 1, 2 or 3 where R<sup>1</sup> and R<sup>4</sup> are hydrogen.

6. (Currently amended). A compound as claimed in claims 1, 2 or 3 where R<sup>2</sup> is hydrogen, or branched or unbranched C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>6</sub>-alkyl, nitro, CN, NH<sub>2</sub>, or O-C<sub>1</sub>-C<sub>4</sub>-alkyl.

7. (Currently amended). A compound of the formula I or II.





in which

$R^1$  is hydrogen, or branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl it also being possible for one C atom of the alkyl radical to carry  $OR^{11}$  or a group  $R^5$ , where

$R^{11}$  is hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and

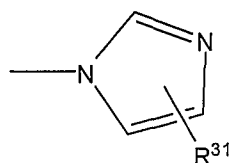
$R^2$  is hydrogen, chlorine, fluorine, bromine, iodine, branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, nitro,  $CF_3$ , CN,  $NR^{21}R^{22}$ ,  $NH-CO-R^{23}$ , or  $OR^{21}$ , where

$R^{21}$  and  $R^{22}$  are, independently of one another, hydrogen or  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, and

$R^{23}$  is hydrogen,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl or phenyl, and

$R^3$  is

(i)



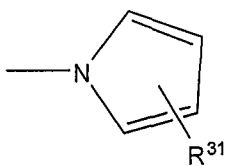
$R^{31}$  is hydrogen or  $-(CH_2)_p-R^5$ , where

$p$  is 1 or 2 and

$R^{52}$  may be hydrogen, or branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, where one hydrogen of the  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl radical may be replaced by one of the following radicals: OH, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and phenyl, and where the phenyl ring may also carry one or two of the following radicals: chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, nitro, amino,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylamino,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -di-alkylamino, OH, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, CN, or  $SO_2$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;

or

(ii)  $R^3$  is



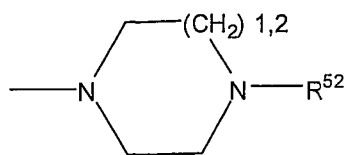
$R^{31}$  is hydrogen or  $-(CH_2)_p-R^5$ , where

$p$  is 1 or 2 and

$R^{52}$  may be hydrogen, or branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, where one hydrogen of the  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl radical may be substituted by one of the following radicals: OH, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and phenyl, and where the phenyl ring may also carry one or two of the following radicals: chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, nitro, amino,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylamino,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -di-alkylamino, OH, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, CN, or  $SO_2$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl;

or

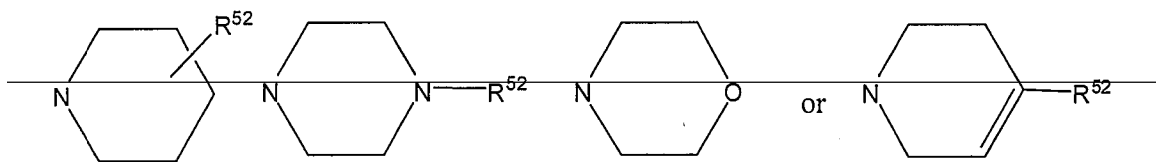
(iii)  $R^3$  is

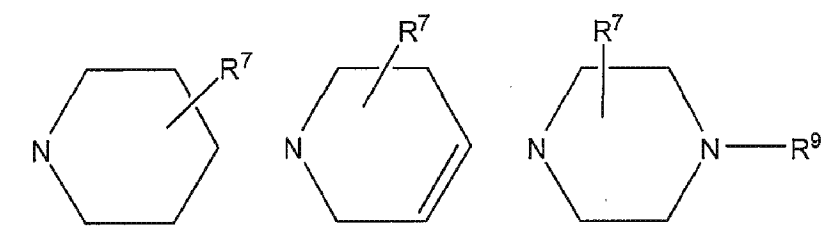


where  $R^{52}$  is hydrogen, or branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl, where one hydrogen of the  $C_1$ - $C_6$ -alkyl radical may be replaced by one of the following radicals: OH, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl and phenyl, and where the phenyl ring may also carry one or two of the following radicals: chlorine, bromine, fluorine, branched or unbranched  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, nitro, amino,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkylamino,  $C_1$ - $C_4$ -di-alkylamino, OH, O- $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, CN, or  $SO_2$ - $C_1$ - $C_4$ -alkyl, or a tautomer form, a possible enantiomeric or diastereomeric form, a prodrug or pharmacologically tolerated salt thereof.

8. (Previously Presented) A compound as claimed in claim 1, where  $R^3$  is  $-D-(F^1)_p-(E)_q-(F^2)_r-G$ , where  $D$  is O,  $F^1$  is a  $C_1$ - $C_4$  carbon chain,  $p$  is 1,  $q$  is 0 and  $r$  is 0.

9. (Currently amended). A compound as claimed in claim 1, where  $R^5$  is a 6-membered ring selected from





and R<sup>52</sup> is a phenyl ring.

10. (Previously Presented) A drug comprising besides conventional vehicles and ancillary substances a compound as claimed in claim 1.

11-13. (Cancelled)

14. (Previously presented). A method for treating a disorder in which pathologically elevated PARP activities occur, said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from said disorder wherein the disorder is stroke or craniocerebral trauma.

15. (Cancelled)

16. (Previously presented). A method for treating ischemia, said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from ischemia.

17. (Previously presented). A method for treating epilepsy, said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from epilepsy.

18. (Previously presented). A method for treating damage to the kidneys after renal ischemia, damage caused by drug therapy or damage resulting after kidney transplants, said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from damage to the kidneys after renal ischemia, damage caused by drug therapy or damage resulting after kidney transplants.

19. (Previously presented). A method for treating damage to the heart after cardiac ischemia, said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from damage to the heart after cardiac ischemia.

20. (Previously presented). A method for treating a microinfarct said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from a microinfarct.

21. (Previously presented). A method for treating under vascularization of critically narrowed coronary arteries said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from under vascularization of critically narrowed coronary arteries.

22. (Previously presented). A method for treating an acute myocardial infarct and damage during and after medical or mechanical lysis thereof, said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from an acute myocardial infarct and damage during and after medical or mechanical lysis thereof.

23. (Canceled).

24. (Previously presented). A method for treating sepsis, said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from sepsis of multiorgan failure.

25. (Cancelled).

26. (Previously presented). A method for treating diabetes mellitus, said method comprising administering an effective amount of a compound of the formula I as claimed in claim 1 to a mammal suffering from diabetes mellitus.

Claims 27-38. (Canceled).